

RIVALRY NOW
INVOLVED
TO GIVE UP

Jerome Encourages Equitable Purchaser to Talk.

MUST TELL WHY HE DIVIDED STOCK
How McCall Got Job for Another Relative.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF PROVIDENT LIFE'S AFFAIRS

New York, Dec. 11.—The legislative life insurance investigating committee appeared tonight to have succeeded in its attempt to make Thomas F. Ryan divulge what E. H. Harriman said or threatened to do to influence Ryan to divide his control of the Equitable Life Assurance society. District Attorney William T. Jerome, who was asked by the committee to take steps to punish Mr. Ryan for refusing to answer questions about Mr. Harriman, reported to the committee today that he has informed Mr. Ryan's counsel that Mr. Ryan ought to answer. Mr. Jerome also wrote to the committee that he believes Mr. Ryan will answer if brought before the committee again.

Some of the officers of the Provident Savings Life Assurance company were up for examination today. Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the committee, had brought out by questioning Edward W. Scott, president of the Provident Savings Life, that when Frank P. Hadley, of New Bedford, Mass., secured control of the company in 1896, he borrowed \$125,000 from the company on his collateral notes to pay up for the stock of the insurance company. Mr. Scott testified that Mr. Hadley never repaid those loans and that the insurance company realized only \$30,000 on the sale of the collateral. Companies in which Mr. Hadley was interested failed and shortly afterward he died.

"It cost the insurance company just \$122,000 for Mr. Hadley to get control of it," said Mr. Hughes. Reside the \$122,000 Mr. Hadley had borrowed \$200,000 to pay for the insurance company's stock and had put up that stock as collateral. Mr. Scott testified that he bought that stock at auction after Mr. Hadley's death and borrowed the money to do it from the New York Securities and Trust company.

John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance company, Mr. Scott said, stood back of him in the negotiations. After he got control of the company Mr. Scott said, John A. McCall, brother-in-law of John A. McCall, was made controller of the Provident Savings Life Assurance company at \$10,000 a year.

Mr. Scott testified also that his four sons and a nephew are employed by the company of which he is president. Mr. Hughes pointed out that although the Provident Life wrote \$165,000,000 of insurance in the last four years, that it had lost a total of \$170,000,000 of insurance, a net loss of \$5,000,000. He asked if this did not indicate a high percentage of losses. The witness said he did not know.

Mr. Hughes asked the witness to explain the increase in the company's expenses over the increase in its receipts from premiums. The witness said the figures in the report of the state department of insurance are incorrect.

THE TURK HAS YIELDED

ACCEPTS SCHEME OF POWERS FOR MACEDONIAN CONTROL

London, Dec. 11.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Constantinople says: The Sultan has yielded. He has accepted the scheme for the partial control of Macedonia as embodied in the last collective note of the powers.

Edward Atkinson Dead. Boston, Dec. 11.—Edward Atkinson, the well known social and political economist of this city, died suddenly today after an attack of acute indigestion, affecting the heart. He was 75 years old.

Fierce Battle Ends in Draw. Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 11.—Hugo Kelly, of Chicago, and Young Mahoney, of Milwaukee, fought ten fierce rounds to a draw at the Auditorium here tonight.

FORAKER WOULD AMEND THE BILL

Ohio Senator Again Appears With Measure Designed to Block Statehood.

Special to the Morning Journal. Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Senator Foraker introduced two amendments to the omnibus statehood bill today, both of which it is predicted here will precipitate a fight, and if pressed will again defeat all statehood legislation at this session.

The first amendment provided that the constitution to be adopted by New Mexico and Arizona must be submitted to a vote of both states and endorsed by a majority in each state before it can become law, and is identical with the Foraker amendment of the last session.

The other amendment provides for the striking out of all sections relating to statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, but will only be urged in the event that the other amendment fails.

Oklahoma Boomers in Washington. Washington, Dec. 11.—Statehood boomers from Oklahoma and Indian Territory received many an opportunity today from representatives at whose committee rooms they called. John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, in addressing the delegation said he would do all in his power to have Oklahoma and Indian Territory admitted as one state, providing their admission is not coupled with the admission of New Mexico and Arizona.

judgment in trying to get on a prominent committee. They will be more completely overshadowed in such a position than if they were foot free and could be on the floor of the house all the time watching an opportunity to "butt in." I will mention no names, but it will not be hard to locate men who have achieved a reputation by kicking to the floor and getting into the Congressional Record pretty frequently. Their names are known all over the country, and some of them I have no doubt feel that they have determined upon when they came to congress.

Wind Damages Orange Crop. Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 11.—A severe desert wind storm that in localities approached the magnitude of a hurricane, visited southern California yesterday. Reports from various sections around Los Angeles tell of a gale lasting throughout the day and in places doing considerable damage. The chief damage was to the orange and olive crops. It is stated that two per cent of the crop in some places was blown from the trees and a considerable portion of the crop that remained was bruised.

First Turbine Reaches New York. New York, Dec. 11.—The first turbine, built by the giant Carman of the Cunard line, arrived today after a tempestuous voyage. The Carman has accommodations for 3,100 persons.

Packers Get Hearing Tomorrow. Chicago, Dec. 11.—The cases against the beef packers were not heard in the United States supreme court today but will be called tomorrow. The proceedings will not be in the nature of a formal trial but will be to establish certain facts which the packers have set up and to which the government has demurred. It is expected, however, that the hearing tomorrow will bring out some important matters connected with the prosecution of the packers.

A fair sample of "Uncle Joe's" homely philosophy was handed out by him to Congressman-elect Burke, of Pittsburgh, a day or two ago. Mr. Burke is a brilliant young attorney, who has achieved more than ordinary distinction in his profession and in politics, and he comes to Washington with all the enthusiasm that his success can inspire. He believes that the big city he represents in part demands recognition on important committees in the house, and he intimated as much to Mr. Cannon.

"Now look here my dear boy," said Mr. Cannon, with whom congressmen of all ages are "boys." "Let me relate to you what a sage old statesman I was when I first came to the house. I was young and ambitious and I supposed that the surest way to make a reputation in congress was to get appointed on some important committee like that on ways and means, or judiciary, appropriations, or something like that."

"This veteran took me to one side and said: 'Look here my young man, if you really want to make a reputation in congress don't try for a place on the important committees. You want to study the house. You want to familiarize yourself with parliamentary procedure and the way things are conducted on the floor. You stay in the house and learn how business is transacted there, and by and by to make yourself heard. Study up on some real question that is before the house and when you get a chance make a speech. If you can make a good one you are going to make a reputation. If they won't let you make a long speech, then watch your rule, and if you have anything worth saying and know how to say it, you can get yourself talked about and looked on as quite a fellow on the floor.'"

"Now as for committee work there is a good deal of humbug about that. Suppose, young man, that you were appointed on a big important committee like the one on ways and means, or the first four or five members, and you wouldn't have a finger to put in the house all the old fellows will first have their say and they will threaten the subject out so that when you get a chance your speech will have been spoken by half a dozen fellows ahead of you, and you will be lucky if you have the clerks and page boys to listen to your efforts. 'Take my advice,' said my old friend, 'and accept a place in some insignificant committee that never meets and don't worry about the effect it will have on your constituency at home. A letter written on the letterhead of the committee on 'Leaves and Improvement of the Mississippi River' or of the joint selection committee on 'Disposition of Unsettled Executive Papers' will appear just as important and convey just as high an idea of dignity as one written on the letterhead of the committee on ways and means or foreign affairs. In the meantime you will be learning a whole lot on the floor of the house and preparing yourself for the effort that is going to startle the world in your mind.'"

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ASK SECRETARY TO PAY RENT

GOVERNMENT INVITED TO PUT UP FOR OFFICES IN SANTA FE

Special to the Morning Journal. Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Secretary Shaw today submitted to congress letters from the custodian of the Capitol building in Santa Fe, requesting that the secretary of New Mexico and other officers of the territory paid by the national government be required to pay rent for the rooms occupied by them in the Capitol. He suggested that \$1,200 be asked for rental. Secretary Shaw makes no recommendation. The secretary of Arizona, payable to the territory.

New Cabinet Takes Oath. London, Dec. 11.—The liberal ministers composing the new cabinet were formally installed today.

Ask Hearing for Powers. Washington, Dec. 11.—The question of jurisdiction in the case of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel of Kentucky in 1900, was today presented to the supreme court of the United States. Powers is a native-born American, and he is now in the custody of the sheriff of Scott county, where Powers' trial was about to begin when Judge Cochran's court took jurisdiction in the case. Both sides asked the court to hear the motion on January 15th, but the court refused to fix a day.

Report of Mine Inspector Shows Large Increase IN SPITE OF COMPETITION OF CALIFORNIA FUEL OIL

Indications That Production for 1905 Will Show Enormous Increase in Both Coal and Coke.

Correspondence Morning Journal. Washington, Dec. 8.—In his annual report the secretary of the interior has an important document treating on the question of protecting the lives of miners in the Territory of New Mexico. It follows:

Jo E. Sheridan, mine inspector, reports that the requirement of the act of congress providing for the protection of the lives of miners in the territories has been strictly enforced. The managers and officials of the principal mines have given voluntary and earnest aid to and co-operation with the mine inspector in the enforcement of the law in the mines.

There are no labor troubles at the mines throughout the territory, and there is every indication that the territory will be free of such disturbances during the coming fiscal year. The production of coal has been greater than in any preceding year, notwithstanding the fact that the production has been greatly lessened by lack of transportation facilities, caused by the production of coal during the months of September, October, and November, 1904.

The production of coal shipped from the mines was 1,610,218 tons an increase of 15,626 tons over the preceding fiscal year. The estimated value of the net tonnage marketed was \$2,272,614.10.

Sixteen hundred and eight men were employed underground and 425 men outside—total 2,043 men; 52 boys were employed underground and 37 men and boys employed at the mines, 2,132.

The percentage of fatalities have been far less than ever before in this territory. The number of deaths occurring during the year, 234, per each thousand persons employed.

The production of coal from the mines of New Mexico was restricted by lack of demand for the product. The mines of New Mexico with the present equipment and development could readily produce ten or twenty times as much.

At present the fuel oils of California and Texas replace the coal of New Mexico to the amount of 1,000,000 tons per annum and the production of coal is restricted to that extent from this cause.

The production of coke amounted to 76,737 tons, an increase of 40,937 tons over the production of the previous fiscal year. The estimated value of the coke at the mines was \$2,272,614.10. The production of coke in the future will be much greater. There are at present only 200 ovens in operation in New Mexico, and the number of ovens now in course of construction, and this number will probably be increased to 500 ovens.

At Raton the Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern Railroad company has built a portion of their projected line which connects the mines on Johnson and Barlow mesas with the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. The secretary of Arizona, payable to the territory.

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Russian Christians patrolled the streets in large bands, protecting Jews, said, led the peace parties, while disguised police usually led the hoodlums. After the first two days he and two companions escaped from the city.

All the stories agreed that the emperor's manifesto of a constitution and the festivities of the day that Count Witte stepped into power, were made the pretext for riots.

Persians Threaten the Turk. Constantinople, Dec. 11.—Fifty thousand armed Persians are gathered south of Lake Urmia and threaten to invade the strip of territory in Vilayet Mosul claimed by Turkey. Ottoman troops have been dispatched to repel the invasion.

LIVELY HOUR FOR MR. WILLIAMS

LEADER OF MINORITY ON THE LID

Just in Time to Prevent Exposure of Party Linen.

ALL RESULTED FROM NAMING OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEES

Washington, Dec. 11.—Mr. Williams, the minority leader of the house, stepped on the lid today just in time to prevent revelations in the nature of an exposure of the party linen. Mr. Williams, who is the minority leader of the house, stepped on the lid today just in time to prevent revelations in the nature of an exposure of the party linen.

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REPRESENTATIVE JOHN SHARPE WILLIAMS

expositions committee. William A. Smith of Michigan leaves the foreign affairs and the chairmanship of the Pacific roads to take the added republican place on ways and means. J. Warren Koller of Ohio, former speaker, is appointed to the appropriations. Mr. Bender of Ohio is transferred from foreign affairs to the District of Columbia committee, and Messrs. Passett of New York, Denby of Michigan and McKinley of Illinois, all republicans, and Towne of New York, Lamar of Florida, McNary of Massachusetts and Garner of Texas, on the democratic side, are added to the foreign affairs.

The minority committee places were decided on by Mr. Williams. Minority leader Shackelford of Missouri and Lamar of Florida are succeeded on the interstate and foreign commerce committee by Bartlett of Georgia and Russell of Texas.

Underwood of Alabama and Grand of Rhode Island were named for the democratic vacancies on ways and means.

The Chairmen. Following are the chairmen of the important committees:

Ways and Means—Payne, of New York. Appropriations—Tawney, of Minnesota. Judiciary—Jenkins, of Wisconsin. Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Hepburn, of Iowa.

Foreign Affairs—Hitt, of Illinois. Military Affairs—Hull, of Iowa. Naval Affairs—Poe, of Illinois. Postoffice and Postroads—Overstreet, of Indiana.

State Affairs—Cooper, of Wisconsin. Irrigation of Arid Lands—Mondell, of Wyoming.

Mitchell Appeal Dismissed. Washington, Dec. 11.—On motion of former Senator Thurston, Chief Justice Fuller on behalf of the supreme court of the United States today directed the issuance of an order dismissing the appeal of the late Senator Mitchell in the case against him.

Immediately the question became interesting. Mr. Lamar faced Mr. Williams, who stood close to him, and charged him with taking the matter with the "newspapers." Mr. Shackelford, on his feet, vainly demanding to ask a question, and many democrats applauded the stand taken by Mr. Williams. Mr. Lamar demanded that Mr. Williams call a democratic caucus tomorrow or allow him to proceed. Speaker Cannon wielded his gavel vigorously and declared everybody out of order and in the midst of the confusion recognized Mr. Payne for a motion to adjourn, which was declared carried and the session was over until Wednesday.

Committees Safely Launched. Before this incident, the session had proceeded without a hitch. The unanimous consent procedure to introduce the bills of the large committees had been given, and in this manner the increased membership of the house and increased republican representation had been provided committee places. The democrats had lost no committee places, but had made a gain of 1, all of which Mr. Williams had declared satisfactory to the minority. As an indication of the intention to begin work at once, several of the committees gained permission to have printing plants and to retain chairmanship of the committee on appropriations and Mr. Barthold of Missouri chairman of public buildings and grounds. Mr. Tawney gives up his chairmanship of the committee on industrial arts and expositions and his place on the ways and means committee. Mr. McCleary was transferred to the ways and means committee, and retains chairmanship of the committee on libraries. Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts becomes chairman of the industrial arts and

committees. The session today lasted forty-five minutes.

Everybody Satisfied. Washington, Dec. 11.—The addition of a republican member to all of the important committees of the house has enabled Speaker Cannon to solve the difficult problem of committee assignments in a manner which appears most satisfactory to both parties in the house. Only two important chairmanships were vacant, appropriations and public buildings and grounds. In filling the former the speaker followed precedent and looked to the whole house for the available material. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota was chosen chairman of appropriations and Mr. Barthold of Missouri chairman of public buildings and grounds. Mr. Tawney gives up his chairmanship of the committee on industrial arts and expositions and his place on the ways and means committee. Mr. McCleary was transferred to the ways and means committee, and retains chairmanship of the committee on libraries. Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts becomes chairman of the industrial arts and

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REACTION HAS COOKED IS THE CRY

Government Defies the Nation to Do Its Worst.

GREAT ARMY IN ST. PETERSBURG

Whole of the Cossack Horde Under Arms.

PEOPLE MUST REMAIN SERFS OR RISE IN OPEN REVOLUTION

St. Petersburg, Dec. 11.—It is learned on high authority that the government has finally decided against universal suffrage and practically in favor of the old project of twenty-one workmen representatives and the extension of the ballot to the small rent payers, merchants and the educated classes. However, the law must still pass the council of the empire and receive imperial approval. If the decision is upheld it is apt to end all question of the support of the zemstvos. The railroad men claim that they have been informed that several sections of the southwestern systems have already responded to the appeal for a general strike. Cooler heads, however, are advising against precipitate action which might result in failure and are urging a postponement of action until the organizations throughout the country have been consulted. It is believed that if the attempt at reaction is persisted in the moderate liberals, who are disgusted with the tactics of the revolutionists, fearing anarchy, and are inclined to support the government, will surely be driven back into the camp of the extremists.

Seek to Defend Witte. Premier Witte's friends declare emphatically that he has never been in favor of armed repression, and they intimate strongly that the arrests of the strike leaders must be charged to Interior Minister Durnovo, who insisted that he had proof which could be established in the courts that Mr. Krustaleff was planning an armed revolution, and that beside attempting to subvert the government he had attacked to establish his case, the specific law making agitation for political strikes which interfere with the railroads, telegraphs, posts, etc., a criminal offense, has not yet been promulgated. It is expected, however, that the law will be promulgated before the end of the week, when it is said, the government can proceed legally against the political agitators.

The situation is exceedingly ominous. Public opinion is practically unanimous that the government has entered upon the fatal path of reaction and that Witte's ministry must fall.

Reaction and revolution confront each other in a death struggle. Both General Trepoval and General Count Ignatieff, according to the popular impression, are being held in reserve to execute the program of repression. It is again said that the entire Cossack strength of 400,000 will be mobilized in a supreme effort to crush the revolutionary force.

Certainly the appearance of St. Petersburg and the events here today seem to paint a black picture of the future. The entire city is in a military camp. The patrols everywhere were doubled, and grim looking cannon rumbled through the streets. Plans a challenge now it has chosen its time well, as the funds of the organizations are low and many workmen are tired of the strike and of starvation.

ALL SIGNS POINT TO ACCEPTANCE OF CHALLENGE. St. Petersburg, Dec. 11.—Riga is completely cut off from St. Petersburg. Even the railway telegraph is not working.

The scanty news reaching St. Petersburg is all to one effect. The last advice received from Riga is that the Russian army is deserting from the city, the murder of land owners and pillaging of property. Will Accept Government's Challenge. St. Petersburg, (Russia), Dec. 11.—There is every indication that the government's challenge will be accepted, and within forty-eight hours a general strike throughout Russia will be ordered. A terrible storm has been raised by the arrest of M. Krustaleff, president of the executive committee of the workers' council, which was followed during the night by the imprisonment of members of the workers' council here and of strike leaders at Moscow. "Reaction has come," were the words on every lip, and at all meetings last night the opinion was unanimous that the supreme weapon, a general strike, must be invoked. The situation in Latvia is frightful. Absolute anarchy prevails. A messenger who arrived here this morning declared the streets of Riga were flow-

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